

May 28, 1968

H 4375

merely reiterates the language of the Executive order.

Now is the time, Mr. Speaker, to make this outright declaration, as the Postal Record calls it, and I urge my colleagues to work for the passage of my H.R. 17037, the text of which I include at this point:

H.R. 17037

A bill to guarantee that every employee of the Federal Government shall have the right to refrain from union activity

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) subchapter I of chapter 71 of title 5, United States Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"§ 7103. Right of employees to refrain from joining or assisting employee organizations

"Notwithstanding any provision of law or presidential executive order, no employee of the Federal Government shall be required without his consent to join or become a member of any union of Government employees or to pay dues to such organization."

(B) The table of contents of subchapter I of chapter 71 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting—

"Sec. 7103. Right of employees to refrain from joining or assisting employee organizations."

immediately below—

"Sec. 7102. Right to petition Congress; employees."

ZENON C. R. HANSEN HONORED BY NATIONAL CATHOLIC COMMITTEE ON SCOUTING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. ROONEY] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, Zenon C. R. Hansen—a leader in civic affairs in every city he has lived—has been honored with the Knights of St. George medal by the National Catholic Committee on Scouting. The award was presented at a dinner held here in Washington on May 9.

Mr. Hansen, president and chairman of the board of Mack Trucks, Inc., in Allentown, Pa., is a Presbyterian and is the first living American non-Catholic to receive the award.

At the same dinner, Patrick Cardinal O'Boyle, D.D., archbishop of Washington, received the Ad Altare Dei medal from the Most Reverend William G. Connare, D.D., bishop of Greensburg, Pa., who is the Episcopal moderator for Boy Scouting.

Mr. James T. Griffin, chairman of the laymen's committee who made the presentation to Mr. Hansen said:

I know of no person who has done as much for Catholic, Jewish and Protestant Scouters—or who has given more of himself to scouting than Zenon Hansen.

Representatives of 69 Catholic diocese across the United States were present and heard Mr. Hansen praise the Scouting movement and urge businessmen throughout the country to promote Scouting "for no matter how much you give, more will come back to you." He said further:

No matter if you are Catholic, Jew or Protestant, black or white, scouting can do more for an individual, for his community and for his church than anything else I know.

Scouting gave me an opportunity to achieve; but more important the opportunity to help boys of all ages, boys of all races and of all creeds—this was the great opportunity for which I am eternally grateful.

Mr. Hansen's early remarks centered on his role as a Scout and Scout leader. He reasoned that "some of the things this country is experiencing would not have occurred if Scouting had been made available to more young people; nothing has done more to eliminate prejudices than the Scout movement."

In presenting the award for the Cardinal, Bishop Connare said:

The National Catholic Committee on Scouting brings honor to itself in this presentation this evening. In conferring scouting's oldest religious emblem, the Ad Altare Dei Medal, on Washington's Archbishop, Patrick Cardinal O'Boyle, it deepens the appreciation of every Catholic boy in scouting for the precious privilege of serving at the Lord's altar.

Personally, I am delighted to present this Medal to a fellow Pennsylvanian. Practically the whole of the Commonwealth separates our respective birthplaces, Scranton and Pittsburgh. However, each have much in common as the centers of the hard and the soft coal regions of the United States. I share with His Eminence a deep affection for our people who have achieved much for their families from the exacting demands of the coal mines.

Cardinal O'Boyle was ordained a priest for the Archdiocese of New York in the days of America's adjustment to the pains of World War I. Following a pastoral assignment he pioneered in accommodating the skills of the social sciences to the service of the pastoral ministry.

He first served the needs of the child care arm of the Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York. Then, for a period of four years he directed the relief services of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, the parent of the present Catholic Relief Services, known the world over for its concern for and service to the poor and the needy of the world. For a short time he returned to the direction of the complete program of the Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York.

When the Nation's Capital was established as an Archdiocese, independent of the primordial See of Baltimore in November of 1947, Pope Pius XII named him the first Archbishop. In the intervening two decades he has served the needs of the Church both locally and nationally with evident success, as anyone can quickly detect from a careful look at the record.

Always the priest, but with a vision sharpened by his training and experience in social work, the Archbishop has constantly related the Church to the Community. As Chairman he has guided an Interreligious Committee on Race Relations in effectively facing the problems of the moment. Additionally, as Archbishop he has determined that the Church will measure fully to its responsibility in this hour of crisis.

With the Church moving into the Council in the sixties, the Archbishop accepted his role in implementing this historic step in Christian history. He served with distinction as a member of the Commission for Seminaries and Universities.

In recognition of his long years of devoted service to the Church and the community, Pope Paul in June of 1967 elevated Archbishop O'Boyle to the College of Cardinals.

With affection and gratitude, then, to His Eminence, the National Catholic Committee proudly presents this Ad Altare Dei Medal, specially designed against a background featuring the Cardinal's Coat-of-Arms. We add the fervent prayer that his years will continue to be many in the service of people within the Church and the community.

The St. George Award presented to Mr. Hansen was inaugurated at the 13th National Conference of Diocesan Scout Chaplains and approved for wearing with the leader's uniform by the executive board of the National Council, Boy Scouts of America, in 1954. It is a national award for adults offered to the respective dioceses, subject to the approval of the local ordinary.

Insignia for the St. George Award, for wear on formal occasions, consists of a medal suspended from the neck by a ribbon of the papal and U.S.A. colors. The medal includes an emblem of St. George superimposed on an equal-armed bronze cross.

Hansen entered Scouting in 1923 following which he attained the rank of Eagle Scout. He is the recipient of all three of Scouting's award for distinguished service to boyhood—Silver Beaver, Silver Antelope, and Silver Buffalo. He is a patron of World Scouting; a member of Order of the Arrow; life member and former national executive board member of Alpha Phi Omega, national Scouting fraternity.

In addition to his post as treasurer of the Boy Scouts of America, Hansen currently is active in other national Scouting activities including chairmanship of the national finance committee, vice chairman of the national supply service division committee; national executive committee; Johnston Historical Museum committee; and former chairman of the national personnel division and employee benefits committees. Additional national Scouting offices formerly held by Hansen include national Explorer committee and chairman of the civic relations committee.

Having been a member of the executive committee of three of Scouting's regions across the United States serving areas included by the cities of Portland, Oreg.; Chicago, Ill.; and Allentown, Pa., Hansen has held the posts of vice chairman and chairman respectively in the first two, and still is either an active or honorary member in all three.

Local area Scouting councils in which Hansen has served as a member of the executive board include Portland, Oreg., and Thatcher Woods—Oak Park, Ill.—where he also was president in both locations; Chicago, Ill., also serving as a member of the advisory committee; Lehigh—Allentown, Pa.—currently serving as vice president; and Mason-Dixon—Hagerstown, Md.

Hansen is chairman of the board and president of Mack Trucks, Inc.; and vice president, director, and member of the executive committee of the Signal Companies, of which Mack is a subsidiary. He is a director of several other corporations and is active in numerous civic, honorary, fraternal, and social organizations.

FAIR INTERNATIONAL TRADE BILL

(Mr. BETTS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BETTS. Mr. Speaker, with the final negotiation last year of the Kennedy round, which marked the virtual renunciation by this country of the tariff

as an instrument of regulating our foreign commerce, and with the severe pressure created on this country by our adverse balance of payments, it is no longer possible to ignore the facts that confront those of us who contemplate the existing trade policy.

This trade policy, which goes back to 1934 or nearly 35 years, has brought us to a critical stage in our foreign trade. Contrary to what we have so long been told, the trade agreements program and the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 have not freed world trade even though we have stripped our own tariff to the bone. If the Kennedy round is carried out our average tariff on dutiable items will be in the magnitude of 6 to 8 percent, down from slightly over 50 percent. It will be in nearly all instances a useless appendage so far as moderating import competition is concerned.

The trade program did not bring us the promised land in terms of foreign markets. Our exports, subsidized as they are and assisted by foreign aid and food-for-peace shipments, represent a lower percentage of our gross national product than they did a generation ago.

Contrary, also, to the touting of our official trade reports, we are not enjoying a true trade surplus. As a competitor in world markets we have not held our own in the past decade, even when we credit as exports the shipments made under governmentally assisted programs, as mentioned just now. Our share of the world market has shrunk. In manufactured goods we have fallen behind in our exports while on the import side manufactured goods have almost doubled their share of total imports. These are the goods in which heaviest employment takes place. Our imports of manufactured goods grew six times as rapidly as our imports of raw materials from 1960 to 1967, or 129 percent compared with 19 percent.

This contrast is not difficult to explain. Cheap foreign labor is what makes imports attractive. The most attractive imports therefore consist of products in which the maximum of foreign labor has been incorporated. This is in manufactured goods rather than in raw materials. It is more profitable therefore to import manufactured goods than raw materials.

The unquestionable fact is that labor costs in this country per unit of production is generally materially higher than in other countries; in some cases, much higher. Nor is this true of only a few so-called labor-intensive industries. It is true of some of our leading large-scale industries, such as steel, flat glass, footwear, office machinery, and a long list of consumer goods. While we enjoy a productivity lead in almost any industry that may be mentioned, compared with other countries, our lead is no longer wide enough to offset the competitive advantage of lower wages prevailing abroad.

We are told we must become more efficient, but this comes down to displacing more and more workers by machinery. There is no other way of reducing production costs materially. In our total corporate outlay employee compensation is close to 80 percent. Therefore if we are to cut costs the reduction must come primarily out of this 80 percent. The re-

mainder consists of taxes, which are inflexible, interest and profits. Since wages cannot be reduced, the only real cost-reduction can be accomplished only through the displacement of labor.

In recent years this process has been hidden by the prosperity induced in great part by our Vietnam involvement; but it is a fact of economic life we must not forget nor overlook. Labor costs are rising, not falling. Now, some may indeed deplore the great escalation of wages in this country; but, again, it is a fact, and it adds to our vulnerability, as do the great governmental deficits we are running. Since we are in fact on this high plateau we must recognize the fact that we are competitively vulnerable, highly vulnerable, and that we know of no way to descend without endangering our whole economic structure. We may aspire to hold at present levels, but even that is doubtful. Who hears today about the wage guidelines or a balanced budget?

Mr. Speaker, the outlook is not reassuring. It is rather for lesser competitive capacity than more. For this there is one principal reason, namely, the rapid technological advancement of other industrial nations. The very comfortable lead that we enjoyed in the past is shrinking. Even as our industrial productivity improves from year to year other countries also improve their productivity, often more rapidly than we, if for no other reason than that they start from a lower base.

Foreign wages came up more rapidly for a while than our wages, but in the past 2 years wage increases in this country again took to the wing and we left the other countries far behind once more. We got far ahead of them soon after World War II in the first place but then slackened for a time. Foreign wages for several years then suddenly outpaced our percentage increases, but were still far behind. Then, to repeat, we took off again and the wage gap is far from closing. In dollars and cents it is not even narrowing.

The fact is that our economy is geared to high wages and high employment, which together mean high consumer income. Our high national output from farms and factories would soon pile up if our national income should falter.

Our vulnerability to imports is no figment of the imagination. It is a very real factor in the future economic health of this country. With the tariff down to very low levels, and imposed, as it is, in many lines of goods, on the foreign value of imports; it must be clear that we must find some other means of assuring our many import-vulnerable industries a fair competitive chance to supply our home market.

This does not mean that imports should be shut out or even cut back materially. It does mean that they must be prevented from running wild and upsetting our own producers and manufacturers. We must keep in mind that our costs are highly inflexible and will respond only to worker displacement. There is no magic in the idea of becoming more efficient as a means of becoming more competitive. It is almost

wholly a question of holding or advancing our technological lead.

Now, Mr. Speaker, imports may be treated with a liberality that is almost unknown in the rest of the world by assuring them a reasonable share of our market and allowing them to grow in proportion as our total consumption grows. What other country offers such a liberal prospect? This is what is offered in the newly proposed trade bill. Sharing of our market in this manner is a new concept and is a far cry from any policy of excluding imports or putting them in a straitjacket.

I am joining in the introduction of the fair international trade bill already introduced and summarized in the RECORD, by my colleague of the Ways and Means Committee, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HERLONG]. I look for early consideration of this important legislation by the committee and ask for the wide support the bill so richly deserves.

NEWSPAPERS SUPPORT CENSUS REFORM

(Mr. BETTS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BETTS. Mr. Speaker, The response to my special order last week demonstrated the deep concern in Congress for census reform. Forty-two Members of the House joined me in urging changes in the 1970 decennial census, since then many letters and editorials calling for a limitation on the number of mandatory questions have come to my office.

I wish to call particular attention to the editorial from the Wisconsin State Journal, Madison, Wis., written following a pretest of the 1970 census conducted on May 15 in the Madison area. This is a community whose citizens have firsthand experience in being required to answer the 120 questions on the long census form. The editor reviewed the issue of whether the Census Bureau should have absolute power to ask any question desired by Government officials and private statistical users. My bill, H.R. 10952, it was noted, would limit the mandatory provision—\$100 fine or 60 days in jail for noncompliance with all questions—to seven basic population questions. All other questions the Census Director includes would be voluntary. The Wisconsin State Journal believes:

This seems to be a reasonable alternative to protect the question of right to privacy which is involved here.

Mr. Speaker, the hour for action by the House in this 90th Congress is growing late. I include the following editorials as typical of the nationwide expression of endorsement for census reform and the urgency to secure House action on this matter in 1968:

[From the Madison (Wis.) State Journal, May 17, 1968]

HOW MANY QUESTIONS ON CENSUS?—LET CONGRESS DEBATE IT

Most Dane County residents have probably completed by now the questionnaire sent to them as part of the special census.

And most probably have complied with the law by mailing it back to the census bureau.